The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 488.] SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1796. [Vol. IV.

PUBLIC SALES.

On THIS DAY, the 21st of May, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Rum in Hogsheads, Wine in
Pipes and Quarter-Casks, Mahogany and Common Furniture of Various Kinds, together with
A Variety of Dry Goods,
MARSTELLER & SONS.

ALSO,
On THIS DAY, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,
WILL BE SOLD,
On Colonel Gilpin's Wharf,
Thirty Hogsheads of Prime SUGAR,
On a Credit of 30, 60, and 90 Days,
For Negotiable Notes with approved Indorsers.
MARSTELLER & SONS.
May 21.

On THIS DAY May 21st, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the house of Mrs. Harrison in Royal-Street, adjoining the dwelling of Mr. John Longdon,
Sundry Household and Kitchen FURNITURE;
CONSISTING OF
Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Pewter, Queen's Wares &c.
MARSTELLER & SONS.
May 21.

On Wednesday the 25th Inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning will peremptorily be sold, at the Vendue Store,
On a Credit of 3 and 6 Months,
For Negotiable Notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorsers,
All the Stock in Trade
OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO DECLINE THE
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
Amounting to 7000l. Currency at least,
CONSISTING OF
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muslins, Muslinets, Dimitics, Marseilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muslin-Lawn, Kenting-Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Corduroys, Thicksetts, Fustians, Velvets, Velverets, Princess Stuff, Everlastings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dress, with a variety of many other Goods, and in particular several packages of Hardware.
MARSTELLER & SONS.

R. Patton and C. Scott
HAVE imported in the ships Adriana, via Baltimore, and Alexandria to this place, a neat collection of
GOODS,
which nearly completes their Spring Assortment, and are now opening for sale, on the usual credit, at their wholesale store in King street.
May 19.

JOHN DARBY & CO.
Are now opening at their Store in Fairfax Street lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Swift, a very handsome Assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash. They have also 4-4 Irish linens, Mens' and Youths' Hats by the box well assorted, India Nankeens by the bale, and a few chests of the best Hyson and Young Hyson Teas of the latest importation.
N. B. They expect daily from Philadelphia and New-York a variety of articles in the fancy line, and a quantity of German Linens, &c. &c.
Alexandria, May 18.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS several people have lately made a practice of breaking the Fences of the Old Board Yard, near Cameron Run, in order to make pathways through the land—This is to caution all persons against such practices in future, as I am determined to prosecute all such for the injury done to my land.
May 19. MARY BLOXHAM.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.
VIA NEW-YORK.

PARIS, MARCH 21.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF MARCH 18.

THE discussion upon the Liberty of the Press was again resumed.

Doulcet, after a long speech, completely convinced the assembly, which almost unanimously adopted the resolution, and rejected every proposition for a law to restrain the Liberty of the Press; and referred to a commission the classification of the laws which are added to the penal code, upon the subject of offences relating to the press.

EVENING SITTING OF MARCH 18.

The council had been for seven hours discussing in the form of a secret committee; when it opened the public meeting and adopted the following resolutions:

1. Bills under the name of territorial mandates shall be created to the amount of 2400 millions of livres.
2. The mandates are to circulate for the value of specie throughout the whole republic.
3. In two days a report shall be made upon establishing the security of those mandates, and the manner of rendering them secure from forgeries.
4. Assignats may be exchanged for mandates, within three months, within which time they shall have the value of specie.

A number of other articles were adjourned.

MARCH 20.

Jourdan (of the Bouches du Rhone) said—"I apprize you of the dangers to which the public good is exposed in the South; the directory are informed of the facts; they know that the members of the administrations of my department, dismissed by Freron, have been restored to their places by men covered with blood, breakers of seals, agents of the vilest tyranny. (Murmurs from the ancient members of the Mountain.)

"All that is published by Poultier is false, (resumed Jourdan): the truth is, that a Jacobin society exists at Marseilles, which shews itself more atrocious than all those, that have existed hitherto; the oath which the members of this famous association take, shall never pollute my mouth; let it suffice to tell you, that it breathes nothing but blood and vengeance.

"The directory were acquainted with these facts, and yet, upon the most unfounded reports, they ordered the members of the constituted authorities to be dismissed, under pretence that they favoured the assassination of the patriots at Arles, where not a drop of blood has been spilt. All the authorities are deposed, and bloody Jacobinism has insolently roused his head. I have communicated to the directory, papers which prove, that at Arles, the proprietors are dispossessed of their goods by patriots, who, with pistols in their hands, pretended that their turn is now come to enjoy. All the towns in the south are thrown into the utmost consternation, and that country is about to become a Jacobin La Vendee.

"I move that a commission be appointed to examine the law of the 20th Fructidor, that respecting the amnesty, and in general all those which regard the southern departments.

"My task is fulfilled—my heart relieved from the weight which oppressed it, and I hope that the council will take into consideration the motion which I have made."

The Council ordered the impression of this speech.

Isnard made nearly a similar report from Toulon—which was also ordered to be printed.

SITTING OF MARCH 22.

Dumolard reminded the council, that a commission had been appointed to report upon a petition from the criminal tribunal respecting the assassins of Sept. The report was to have been made the day after the appointment of the committee, and Colombel was charged with it. "Why," said Dumolard, "has it been so delayed? It behoves the council to consign to speedy justice the monsters who have tarnished the glory of the revolution. Several times has this notorious process been put in train, and checked in its progress on the most frivolous pretences. Lenity to those assassins is a tocsin to stimulate them and their accomplices to the perpetration of fresh atrocities. France would not, perhaps, have been alarmed by the massacres of September, had not the perpetrators extorted from the legislative assembly an amnesty in favor of the murderers at Avignon. Let us shew our abhorrence of such monsters, and bring to justice all who have, at any period whatever, imbrued their hands in the blood of their fellow citizens. I therefore move that the report on the cut-throats of the 2d of September be presented to-morrow.

Colombel informed the council, that the report moved for should be produced in the course of the next sitting.

Defermont, the organ of the commission of finance, presented to the council the means that had been devised for carrying into execution the law respecting the Mandates.

He frankly confessed, that the measure would clash with the private interests of some individuals, but it would be productive of general good.

The following are the articles:

1. The laws which suspended the payment of all debts contracted up to the present time are rescinded.
2. All obligations entered into prior to the 1st of January 1792, not excepting those that were expressly agreed to be discharged in specie shall be paid in mandates.
3. Bargains made subsequent to the above period shall be paid in assignats, current value, according to the following proportions.
4. That part of the rents, which was payable in kind, shall still be so, and the other part in mandates.
5. Rents of houses shall continue to be paid in assignats, nominal value, up to the 1st Messidor next—and after that period, the rents agreed to be paid for houses prior to the 1st of Jan. 1792, shall be paid in mandates.
6. The rents that were to be paid in specie may be paid in mandates.

MARCH 23.

Colombel, the organ of a commission to which had been referred the petition of the criminal tribunal of the Seine, relative to the obstacles that prevented the trial of the authors of the massacres of the 2d of Sept. and of the robbers of the Garde Meuble, presented a report.

The question was, whether several acts of accusation against different persons accused of the same offence ought to undergo one or more trials.

The commission was of opinion that the judges should not decide several times upon the same offence, and that indivisibility in criminal matters was indispensible. They proposed, therefore, to unite all the acts of accusation relative to the same offence, and to decide upon the whole by one and the same trial.

Treilhard proposed an additional article, to serve as an explanation to the principles developed by Colombel.

The commission was ordered to present a new report to-morrow.

Mennot, from the commission of finance.—"You have directed your commissioner to draw up an address to the people, relative to the Mandates, To good citizens it will be useless; and for the bad we must have penal provisions. I therefore am ordered to move.

1. That the penalties against the forgers or distributers of assignats shall be applied to the forgers or distributers of mandates, or promesses of mandates.
2. Those who, by their speeches or writings, shall attempt to discredit the mandates, or promises of mandates, shall be condemned to a fine from 1000 to 10,000 livres, and to imprisonment until the fine be paid.
3. Those who refuse to receive in payment mandates, or promises of mandates shall be punished for the first offence, by a fine equal to the sum refused, and for the second offence, to a sum ten times greater than the sum refused.
4. In future all purchases, sales, and transactions can only be stipulated in mandates; all other stipulations shall be rejected by the tribunals.
5. Those who shall purchase or sell metallic monies throughout the republic, and the countries occupied by the armies, shall be punished for the first offence, by a fine from 300 livres to 1000 livres at most, and for the second offence by 4 years imprisonment in irons. This motion was agreed to.

MARCH 27.

The operations of Finance, the wishes that every one forms for the conclusion of peace, and the affair of the assassins of September, are here the topics of every conversation. It is the general wish to see the reign of justice and laws established and consolidated. Provisions are still at an excessive price. The commerce of gold and silver is continued, but secretly. The stock jobbing, which necessity and the irresistable force of circumstances have produced, is an evil which is not so easily cured. Susceptible of the greatest secrecy, it eludes the eye of the law, which vainly endeavours to annihilate it. It takes a thousand different forms and is never consumed by the decrees. It certainly ought not to be left at full liberty, but it should be regarded as a necessary consequence of a certain order of things. The price of the Louis still fluctuates between five and seven thousand livres.—(Veridique.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Yesterday morning we received Paris Journals of the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th. They contained no intelligence of importance that had not already been communicated. Some particulars relative to the resignation of Pichegrue, are all that are worthy of notice.

This able general, it appears, resigned his command in consequence of the calumnies of the Jacobins, who long have accused him of being a royalist, and who, latterly, have not scrupled to say, that he facilitated the successes of the Austrians on the Rhine, with a view of inducing the republic to make peace and take the ancient limits as its boundary. If this be true, he deserves death; for no general should be suffered to counteract the cabinet that directs him: But we doubt the fact. It appears, however, that he had lost the public confidence, or at least the confidence of the jacobins, and tinctured as the directory are with the jacobin principles, they seem to approve his resignation, if they have not required it; for they have not pressed him to continue in his office as they did Benezech and the other msnisters who threw up their employments for the very same reasons that influenced Pichegru.

It is firmly believed by very intelligent men, that hostilities will not be renewed on the Rhine till September at soonest. This opinion is founded on a review of the last campaign, and the aspect of affairs at present. Last summer the overtures of negociation made by the Emperor, through the medium of his majesty, kept the hostile armies in a state of neutrality till towards the conclusion of the campaign, when the French crossed the Rhine hoping by that means, to force his imperial majesty to agree to their terms. It is manifest that negociations now keep the parties inactive; they will probably continue to do so till August or September, when one or the other of them may recommence the war, with the view of enforcing their claims by dint of arms; and after a last desperate struggle both may be compelled to make peace before the end of the year.

THE
GEORGE-TOWN
PACKET-BOAT,

Leaves the County Wharf every morning, half an hour after sunrise (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria; touching in her way at Greenleaf's Point, and starts from Alexandria for George-Town, by the same rout at half past three in the afternoon. Passages may be engaged by applying to Mr. Robert Henderson, Harper's Wharf, Alexandria, and to Mr. H. G. Ludingston, County Wharf, George-Town.

THOMAS QUAID.

May 19. 3w

Red-House Spring Races.

ON Thursday the 26th of May, will be run for over the Jockey Club course, a Subscription Purse of Thirty Pounds, free for any horse, mare or gelding, four mile heats—aged horses to carry 126lb. a deduction of 8lb. for every year under. On Friday a purse of fifteen pounds, two mile heats, weight a feather—the winning horse only excepted: and on Saturday, a Sweepstake, mile heats, weight and exception as on the second day.—The horses to be entered the day preceding each race, or pay double entrance. Subscribers to pay one shilling in the pounds entrance, and non-subscribers two, each day.

The purses shall be at the post, and every preparation made to accommodate in the *field* as well as the House, by

The Public's devoted,
And obedient Servant,
JAMES GARDINER.

N. B. No boothes but by permission, shall be allowed on the Race Ground, from the destruction committed by sutlers at the former races. J. G.

April 28,

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's Farm near Pohick Church in Fairfax County, 12 miles from Alexandria, and 4 from Colchester. The situation is pleasant and very healthy. It contains from 700 to 750 acres, and has on it a valuable Mill-Seat. There are about 30 acres of Good Meadow Land, about 12 acres of which are in a pretty good state of improvement, and 8 of them are exceedingly rich.—This Farm produced 1200 bushels of wheat last year from 138 bushels of seed—on the premises are upwards of 300 young bearing Apple trees, the greater part have been bearing 7 or 8 years, also about 300 Peach trees, and a variety of Cherry trees, and Pear trees, all bearing. The buildings which are convenient, not elegant, were plaistered last Fall. It has a large Barn, Granery, and Stablage for 15 Horses; a large Garden and Yard lately pailed in; a Well of Excellent Water well secured with a brick wall, and a number of other Buildings.

May 12. JOHN FOWLER.

Ticklenburgs & Shot.

WE have just received a small quantity of Ticklenburgs of an excellent quality, and a quantity of Shot assorted in sizes, which we will sell very low.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be prefeuted to the next General Assembly, to pass a Law authorizing the People within the Northern Neck to form themselves into a separate and independent State.

May 17.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

At a Circuit Court of the United States, held at Savannah for the District aforesaid.

PRESENT,
The Hon. OLIVER ELSWORTH, Chief Justice of the United States.
And the Hon. NATHANIEL PENDLETON, District Judge.

The Grand Jury brought in their presentments, which were read, and ordered to be entered on record, in the minutes of the said court, and to be published in the Gazettes of this state together with the Judge's charge, agreeably to the recommendation therein contained.

Extract from the Minutes.
CHARLES HARRIS,
Savannah, CLERK.
April 27, 1796.

The following Charge was delivered on the 25th of April, to the Grand Jury of Chatham County, at a Federal Circuit Court, by the Hon. OLIVER ELSWORTH, Chief Justice of the United States.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

THIS court has cognizance of all offences against the United States, committed within the district of Georgia, or elsewhere, without the jurisdiction of any particular state, by persons afterwards found within this district. After all such offences, you will, therefore, enquire, and due presentment make.

Your duty may perhaps be deemed unpleasant, but it is too important not to be faithfully performed. To provide in the organization, that reason shall prescribe laws, is of little avail, if passions be left to controul them. Institutions without respect—laws violated with impunity are, to a republic, the symptoms and the seeds of death. No transgression is too small, nor any transgressor too great, for animadversion.

Happily for our laws they are not written in blood, that we should blush to read, or hesitate to execute them. They breathe the spirit of a parent, and expect the benefits of correction, not from severity, but from certainty. Reformation is never lost sight of, till depravity becomes, or is presumed to be, incorrigible. Imposed restraints, here are, not by the jealousy usurpation, nor the capriciousness of insensibility; but as aids to virtue and guards to rights, they have a high calm to be rendered efficient.

Nor is this claim more heightened by the purity of their source, and the mildness of their genius, than by the magnitude of the interests they embrace. The national laws are the national ligatures and vehicles of life. Though they pervade a country, as diversified in habits, as it is vast in extent, yet they give to the whole, harmony of interest, and unity of design. They are the means by which it pleases heaven to make of weak and discordant parts, one great people; and to bestow upon them unexampled prosperity. And so long as America shall continue to have one will, origicanically expressed and enforced, must she continue to rise in opulence and respect. Let then, the man, or combination of men who, from whatever motive, oppose partial to general will, and would disjoint their country to the sport of fortune, feel their impotence and error.

Admonished by the fate of repnblics, which have gone before us, we should profit by their mistakes. Impetuosity in legislation, and instability in execution, are the rocks upon which they perished. Against the former, indeed, we hold a security which they were ignorant of, by a representation instead of the aggregate, and by a distribution of the legislative power, to maturing and balancing bodies, instead of the subjection of it to momentary impulse, and the predominance of faction.

Yet from the danger of inexecution, we are not exempt. Strength of virtue, is not alone sufficient; there must be strength of arm, or the experiment is hopeless. Numerous are the vices, and as obstinate the prejudices, and as daring as restless is the ambition, which perpetually hazarded the national peace. And they certainly require that to the authority vested in the executive department, there be added liberal confidence and the unceasing cooperation of all good citizens for its support. Let there then be vigilance—constant vigilance and fidelity for the execution of the laws—of laws made by all, and having for their object the good of all. So let us rear an empire sacred to the rights of man; and commend a government of reason to the nations of the earth.

But, gentlemen, I will not detain you longer from your duty. You may expect in the performance of it, such assistance from Mr. Attorney, and also from the court, as you may have occasion for, and it shall be proper for them respectively to give. You will please to retire.

In the Southern Court of the United States, held at Savannah, in and for the district of Georgia.
April Term, 1796.

Savannah, State of Georgia.

WE, the Grand Jury of the circuit court for this district, avail ourselves of this opportunity, of expressing our approbation of the last legislature, which sat at Louisville, for the passing of an act, rendering null and void the act usurped, and passed by the legislature on the 17th of January, 1795, disposing of the western territory of this state, removing thereby the greatest grievance this country laboured under, and that they deserve the thanks of every disinterested citizen.

Every grand jury throughout this state have complained of that usurped act, which was intended to deprive the citizens and posterity, not only unconstitutionally but by bribery and corruption, of unascertained millions of acres to enrich a set of speculators; the pest of society, who have long infested this state, and to whom all the disorder and confusion in our public affairs, may justly be attributed.

We return our sincere thanks to the honorable Abraham Baldwin, a representative from this state, in the Congress of the United States, and highly approve the manner in which he repelled the daring attempt of a senator from this state to interrupt that gentleman, in the faithful discharge of his duty, as a representative of the people. We are not at a loss for the real cause of that unwarrantable attack whatever pretences may have been offered to the public, and hope, that should any attempt of the kind be again made, the object will be treated with equal contempt and disrespect,

We thank his honour the Chief Justice, for his excellent charge, and request that it, together with our presentments, be published in the next Gazettes.

SALEM, MAY 10,

By Capt. Jacob Crowninshield, arrived at this port from Calcutta, we are informed, that in December last he saw Mr. Davis Woodward, formerly Mate of the ship America, of Boston, Capt. Hubbard, who about two years since sailed from Batavia for Manilla. In passing through the Streights of Macasser, Mr. Woodward, with six men, went in the Long-Boat on board a Country ship, to get some provisions—in returning they were seperated from their ship by a squall, and given over as lost. They were captured by the Malays, and kept in a most cruel slavery for more than a year, being constantly at hard labour in cleaning Rice, and the Natives oftentimes whipping them for sport. They at last made their escape in a prow to a Dutch settlement at Macasser, from whence they took passage to Batavia. Mr. Woodward now commands a Country ship in Bengal, and his friends may rest assured is in good health, and happy prospects. The boat's crew (except one man who was killed by the Natives) are now dispersed in the different European settlements in India.——Their names are, William Giddings, of Salem, John Cole, Archibald Melish, and two others, whose names cannot be recollected, all Americans.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 30.

A Packet arrived at the Havannah, the 5th of April, 1796, with orders to the governor of Cuba, not to grant in future to any vessel belonging to the United States, excepting such as may have slaves on board from the coast Guinea, of trade to the Havannah, or any other port belonging to his most Catholic Majesty.

MAY 5.

Yesterday the pilot boat Lucy, Capt. Prince, arrived from Bermuda. This boat was dispatched from this city a few weeks ago, to enter a claim for the sloop Alecta, capt. Clarke, belonging to Messrs. William Somersail and Son, of this city, which was carried into that island by a Bermudian privateer. Capt. Prince arrived there several days before the trial came on; when it did take place, the most undoubted proofs were adduced of the vessel and cargo being wholly owned by American citizens; notwithstanding this, the vessel and cargo were condemned as lawful prizes to the captors; the judge when he pronounced sentence, did not give any reasons why he deemed her a prize.

Capt. Prince who was in the court when the sloop was condemned, says that the reason given for condemning her, was that Mr. Somersail was a native of the island of St. Kitts, and therefore he was a British subject though he had resided 30 years in this city.

The following fact proves that judge Green either acts under different instructions, than those furnished the judge in the West India islands, or that he acts without any instructions whatever. An American brig was captured by the Beauleau British frigate, and carried into Antigua, under suspicion of having enemy's property on board; after a strict examination, the judge of that island acquited her: on her passage home, she was again captured by a Bermudian privateer, when her trial came on before judge Green; he made no hesitation in condemning vessel and cargo.

The following vessels have been carried into Bermuda since the list furnished by capt. Stodard on the 12th of April last.

Brig Resolution, Charles Rochvelle, of New London, from Surinam, bound to Holland; brig Harriot, Pearce, of Newbury-Port, from Gaudaloupe; schooner Elizabeth, Trott, of New London from Gaudaloupe; these vessels are not yet condemned.

Collector's Office, Charleston District,

April 1, 1796.

VALUE of Exports from the port of Charleston, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, 1796—to foreign ports, dollars 3,361,829 49-100ths.

In which period was shipped 54,440 barrels rice.

ISAAC HOLMES,
COLLECTOR.

Alexandria, May 21.

The difference of *credit* or value of the new French paper Mandats Territoriaux and the Aſſignats, is ſtated to be founded on the national property, ſet apart as a ſecurity for the redemption of the former, being more particularly ſecured to the holder of that paper than was the caſe with the latter. A liſt of the lands, ſet apa.t, was ordered to be printed and ſent to the departments. They may be immediately acquired by the holders of the mandats. The pledge was thus defined—the ſecurity ſpecified. The ſecurity for the aſſignats was general, and was leſſened by every ſale of the national domains.

The amount of the mandats was 2400 millions of livres —or, one hundred millions pounds ſterling.

We have lately mentioned, on the authority of a London paper of the 10th March, a report of *M. Vincent* being appointed Miniſter from France to this country, inſtead of *M. Fontaine*, who was formerly announced. On a review of our lateſt accounts, we find, under Paris dates of the 16th March, the following notice taken of that buſineſs:

"The moſt ſevere accuſations have been brought againſt Fontaine, whom Charles de la Croix had cauſed to be named ambaſſador to the United States of America, that citizen remains in France, in order to make the reſtitutions demanded from him by the Departmental adminiſtration of Gironde; and Citizen Vincent, formerly an officer of engineers, goes out as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the American government."

N. Y. D. G.

The trade of Marſeilles is ſtated, in French papers, as again reviving from the [illegible]nation occaſioned by the war. —The circumſtance is[illegible]ed to the neutrality of a part of Italy, the peace wit[illegible]n, and to the abridged circulation of aſſignats.

The legiſlature of F[illegible], according to the laſt accounts, were about den[illegible]ng from the executive directory, an account of t[illegible]s of peace that France had offered to any of the [illegible]or that the allies had offered to France.

The Spaniſh prize caute has been decided in the diſtrict court of Rhode-Iſland in favour of the captors. Damages 8000 dollars.

Captain Laing, of the ſhip Albemarle, arrived at New-York from Cadiz, was boarded on the 10th inſt. by the Britiſh ſhip of war Prevoyante, captain Berreſford, who detained him three hours, and preſſed three of his men, two of whom were Americans. Captain B. aſſigned as a reaſon, that ſix of his men left him whilſt lying in the harbour at New-York.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierre's, Martinique, to his friend in Baltimore.

"Since the arrival of the Iriſh fleet government poſitively refuſes to ſuffer me to land any ſalt proviſions, butter and candles, are included in the prohibition: There are ſuſpicions entertained of an embargo taking place here daily."

FROM EUROPE.

VIA BALTIMORE.

By the William, Captain Grant, 44 days from Havre, we have obtained Paris Gazettes to the 2d of April. Extracts follow: Fed. Gaz.

STRASBURG, 3d GERMINAL.

I haſten to communicate to you very welcome news: the day before yeſterday, citizen Bacher ſet off in very great haſte for Paris, and it is at this moment ſaid that he went to carry to the directory the Articles of Peace, received by an extraordinary courier from citizen Barthelemy. As ſoon as I have a confirmation of this news, I will not fail communicating it to you immediately.

Information from Landau, of 1ſt Germinal, coincides a good deal with the above paragraph, as they write from that place yeſterday, that the auxiliary troops ſtationed at Berg-Zabern, nine miles from thence had received orders to ſend off 150 men, in order to make room for another brigade that was expected immediately. Half an hour after, arrived an expreſs, with orders for all the auxiliary troops to fall back to Verdun. If this expreſs is to be credited, all the advanced troops are to retrograde to the diſtance of 45 miles, the generals of both armies having agreed that their advanced poſts ſhould be at the diſtance of 90 miles from each other—He reported further that in conſequence of this arrangement, the Auſtrians had entirly evacuated the left banks of the Rhine. The ſame day, at 11 o'clock at night, arrived another expreſs with orders that the above troops be in readineſs to march the next morning at 10 o'clock, which orders they are now preparing to execute. The arrival and the reports of the latter ſeem to confirm what was announced by the former expreſs; and every body is drawing from it concluſions favorable to peace.

The rumor which is ſpread reſpecting the Imperialiſts having recroſſed the Rhine, ſeems to be confirmed, by our not having ſeen for ſeveral days any of their deſerters. Beſides, it ſeems very probable that our armies will fall back, if we conſider how generally it is believed that the 8th and 10th diviſions only are to remain for the protection of the lines of Queich, and to garriſon both Landau and Germerſheim. However, our army is ready to take the field, and at all events to join in combat with the enemy.

PARIS MARCH 31.

Yeſterday marquis Del Campo, had the public audience of the directory, and was ſolemnly acknowledged as ambaſſador from the king of Spain to the French republic.

It is poſitively aſcertained that our troops have taken poſſeſſion of the ſtrong fortreſs of Savona.

April 2.

We find in the Gazette of Stutgard a very extraordinary article dated 19th March at 10 o'clock A. M. which is as follows; "by a courier arrived this inſtant from the head quarters of the Auſtrians at Manheim, we have the following intelligence, dated the 18th: By the accounts of all the commanding officers at the advanced poſt, we are informed that the enemy, upon the arrival of an expreſs from Paris, have cauſed to be publiſhed in all the army, the news of a GENERAL PEACE. The ſame has been publiſhed in Landau. All the French troops have conſequently evacuated the advanced poſts occupied by them."

Official letters from Breſt, to the miniſter of marine, dated 2d Germinal, ſtate, "that on the 30th Ventoſe, a convoy conſiſting of 64 veſſels, returning to Nantz, Rochfort, and Bourdeaux, under convoy of 4 frigates and 2 cutters, commanded by captain Daugier, fell in with an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of one ſhip of the line and 4 frigates. The commander of the convoy ordered the line to be formed, and to prepare for battle.

We engaged the enemy, and by that means gave the convoy an opportunity of getting into the Bay of Andierne, except three brigs and another veſſel, which fell to leeward, and could not be ſaved. Notwithſtanding a briſk fire was kept up on both ſides, we loſt but few men. No ſooner was the convoy in ſafety, than ſeveral Engliſh ſhips were diſcovered coming to the aſſiſtance of their ſquadron; in conſequence of which, captain Daugier deemed it beſt to order the frigates to come into port."

The two ſedition bills lately paſſed in England, have bound the people down ſo cloſe, that it is become a dangerous matter for them to meet together and ſpeak, as notice muſt be given to a magiſtrate to attend all ſuch meetings, who may conſtrue the moſt inoffenſive thing into Sedition; various ways have therefore been thought of in which perſons may ſtill meet together in ſafety. We think the following advertiſement, copied from a Mancheſter paper of the 26th of December laſt, pointing out one of theſe ways, from its novelty *and* ingenuity, *worthy of republication:*

"THINKING CLUB.

THE Members of the truly CONSTITUTIONAL THINKING CLUB *are* COMMANDED, *by their Preſident, to meet on Monday evening next, at the Cooper's Arms, in Cateaton ſtreet: The chair to be taken at half paſt ſeven, and to* BEGIN TO THINK *preciſely at eight.*

By order of Preſident.

☞ *Every thinker is requeſted to bring pen, ink, and paper with him.*

N. B. Thoſe thinkers who may not have the good fortune to have been born DEAF *and* DUMB, *and who conſequently may have the treaſonable infirmity of exerciſing the faculty of ſpeech, in order to obviate every poſſibility of danger, may be accommodated with* CONSTITUTIONAL MUZZLES *at the door.*

*** *The firſt queſtion to be thought of is—*"HOW LONG *ſhall we be permitted to* THINK?" DUMB WAITERS *are provided."*

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has ſelected and intends to have always for ſale, the beſt FLOUR for family uſe.—He alſo begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he has received an addition to his former aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the firſt quality, which are now open and will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, at his dwelling houſe on Fairfax Street, oppoſite the public ſquare, which Houſe is now to be let and may be numbered with the firſt ſtands in Alexandria for buſineſs.—Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of June if requeſted.

May 21. tf

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber near Port-Tobacco in Charles County a negroe man named Jeſs. He is about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, and is from five feet ten inches to ſix feet high; is a well looking fellow, of a pleaſant countenance and has a liſp in his ſpeech, owing to a vacancy between his two upper fore teeth. He had on when he abſconded a round jacket of light grey coating, a pair of overalls of the ſame cloth, a white and blue ſtriped country cotton waiſtcoat pretty much worn, white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes one of which had been lately half ſoaled, and the other patched on the ſide, alſo a coarſe country wool hat about half worn. I will give a reward of eight dollars for taking him up, if found in the county, and bringing him home, or ſixteen dollars if taken out of the county and ſecured in any gaol ſo that I get him again, and reaſonable expences for bringing him home.

JOSEPH TURNER.

THE ſubſcriber has removed to DUKE-STREET, into the Houſe in which Col. FITZGERALD lately lived.

JAMES CRAIK.

May 19.

Alexandria, May 21.

CITIZEN PRICE,

I RECEIVED laſt night official information of the arrival at *St. Domingo* of a FRENCH FLEET, with 30,000 men, and 5 chiefs of the directory for the government of that iſland.

This important event will open to the merchants of America a good chance for the ſale of proviſions, and ſafety for the navigation in thoſe ſeas, which ſhall be ſoon free of thoſe who, without reſpect for your rights as a neutral nation, take your perſons and property.

Salute and Fraternity.

P. A. CHERUI.

8 Prairial, 4th year of the French Republic. One and Indiviſible. (21 May, 1796, O. S.)

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 9 ounces—The price of Superfine Flour this day 72s.

A. M'CONNELL.

BENNETT & WATTS,

At their Store corner of King and Fairfax Streets,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

THE FOLLOWING IS A PART.

Superfine cloths and caſſimeres, of moſt colours. A very elegant aſſortment of veſt ſhapes. Luſtrings, mantuas, perſians, and ſattins. Mens' beſt florentine ſattin, ſtriped and plain. Twilled and clouded nankeens, amongſt which are ſome ſtriped with ſilk. Long and ſhort India nankeens. Silk, cotton, and thread hoſiery. Chintzes and calicoes. India and Scotch muſlins, muſlinets and dimities, among which are ſome very fine ones. Apron patterns. Book and jaconet handkerchiefs. Gentlemens' handkerchiefs. Silk and leather gloves and mitts. Ribbons, laces, and edgings. Large India and common ſize fans. Mens' Ladies' and Boy's Engliſh hats. Elaſtic ſuſpenders. Purſes. Umbrellas. Furniture cotton, fringes, cord and taſſels. Ladies' beſt white ſattin ſlippers, Engliſh make. Buttons, amongſt which are a variety of faſhionable twiſt and ſteel ones. Iriſh linens, ſheetings, and dowlas's, ticklenburgs, oſnaburgs, ſacking, and drills. Superfine and common bed-ticks and bed tunts. Cotton counterpanes. Buckſkin breeches and gloves. Fine and common cambricks and long lawns. Fine cotton ſhirting. India humhums and ſheeting cotton. A handſome aſſortment of tea trays and waiters. Andirons braſs and iron faces. Ivory, buck, and bone-handled knives and forks. Ironmongery, joiners' planes and ſaws of all kinds. Anvils. Crown window glaſs. Violins. German and Crowley ſteel, ſpades and ſhovels. Nails, brads, ſpikes and ſprigs. Locks of various kinds, amongſt which are ſome beſt warehouſe locks. Frying-pans. Scythes and ſickles. Chair and riding whips. Spring neck and common plated ſpurs. Girth web. Bridle bits. Plated and common ſtirrup irons. Martingale rings and hooks. Loaf and brown ſugars. Young hyſon, hyſon, green and ſouchong teas of the lateſt importation. Poſt, foolſcap and common writing papers. Quills, inkpowder, wafers, pencils, pocket books, and memorandum books, &c. &c. All of which they are diſpoſed to ſell for caſh or the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers, on very moderate terms.

FOUND,

Between Dumfries and Colcheſter,

ON TUESDAY LAST,

A Quantity of Silver Coin

Bound in a Brown Paper.

Any Perſon on proving property, ſpecifying the particular ſum, and paying for this advertiſement, may have it again by applying to

ALLEN DAVIS.

Alex. May 21.

For Sale,

AN unexpired Leaſe of Nine Years and Six Months of that Beautiful Meadow Lot of Ground on the Weſt ſide of the Goorge-Town Road, and half a mile from Alexandria. The Lot contains Fifteen Acres, and is under a complete Fence. The Ground-Rent is only Eight Pounds per annum.—For further particulars enquire of

ROBERT HENDERSON.

N. B. I will let the Upper Part of my Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, on Harper's Wharf, which is in complete repair.

May 10. R. H.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

March 17. JESSE TAYLOR.

FOR SALE,

BY

William Hartſhorne and Sons,

At their Warehouſe on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt—Dipt Candles—Beef in Barrels—Loaf Sugar in Do.—And a few Barrels of exceſſent Shad.

ALSO.

Several Lots and Houſes

In good Situations in Alexandria.

May 10.

Jamaica Rum and Coffee

FOR SALE

BY

FLETCHER & OTWAY.

May 17.

Mandeville and Jameſſon.

HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiſkey
Beſt White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks.
Claret in caſes
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the lateſt Importations, and beſt qualities.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Caſſia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allſpice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spaniſh Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles aſſorted, Fig Blue, Muſtard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raiſins in kegs and boxes, Muſhroom Catſup, India Nankeens, Seal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on reaſonable terms for Caſh or at the uſual Credits.

April 30.

Thompſon and Veitch

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Siſters from London,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Goods ſuited to the ſeaſon;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouſe in Fairfax Street, and for ſale by the Piece or Package only.

They have alſo a number of well aſſorted

Crates of Queen's Ware,

AND

Pipes in Boxes.

April 9.

PIANO FORTE.

J. H. Smith,

ORGANIST and PROFESSOR of MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he teaches the Piano Forte and Harpſichord in its different branches, and, as he is termed a tolerable ſinger, the moſt faſhionable ſongs.

Mr. Smith has taught in the firſt Young Ladies' boarding ſchools on the continent, and is well known to poſſeſs the neceſſary abilities, politeneſs and patience. A copy of his eaſy ſonata, conſiſting of three different movements, and ſonatas of other maſters may be had of him. He has no objection to tune inſtruments. A meſſage or line ſent to the printing office will be punctually attended to.

May 19.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.

AND ALSO

London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

For Freight or Charter to any Port in Europe,

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

HMNRY BAYNE, MASTER,
Burthen 420 hhds. Tobacco.

ALSO,

THE BRIG

VIRGINIA,

MARK BUTTS, MASTER.
Burthen 300 hhds Tobacco or 2000 barrels Flour.

For Terms apply to
SHREVE & LAWRASON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Liverpool Sale, looſe and in ſacks; Porter, in caſks from 9 to 12 dozen in each; Queen's Ware in ſmall crates, well aſſorted; Lead in bars, pigs, and ſheets: Copper, ſuited for Stills; Tin in boxes.

May 17.

For Freight or Charter to any port of Europe or Weſt Indies.

THE SCHOONER

MARIA,

Burthen One Hundred and Twenty Tons.
She is a ſtrong, ſtaunch, and well found Veſſel.

Apply to
JAMES M. M'REA & CO.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

About ninety Hogſheads

Muſcovado Sugar

OF GOOD QUALITY.

May 16.

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia or New-York,

THE NEW SCHOONER

MARIA,

Henry Bowcock, Maſter,
Burthen 66 Tons.
Lying at Hamilton's Wharf.

She is now ready to take in a Cargo. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board.

May 17.

For Charter to Europe.

THE SHIP

ROXA,

ASA SHURTLIFF, COMMANDER,

An excellent Philadelphia built, live oak & cedar ſhip of about 3000 barrels burthen, now laying at Norfolk, and will be here and ready to take a cargo in a few weeks. For terms apply to

JOHN B. DABNEY,

Who has for ſale, on a liberal credit,

Two Dwelling Houſes & Lots,

In Fee Simple, on Waſhington Street.

One undivided fifth part of the Eſtate of the late Mr. Fleming; conſiſting of about 15 Houſe Lots and ſeveral Houſes; a variety of

French and Engliſh Goods,

The remainder of ſeveral importations, which will be ſold low to cloſe accounts.

All perſons having demands againſt the Subſcriber, of any nature whatever, are deſired to exhibit them as ſoon as poſſible for ſettlement, at his dwelling-houſe on Water Street; and all thoſe indebted to him are informed that he ſhall be under the painful neceſſity of uſing coercive meaſures with delinquents after the 10th of June next, as he ſhall then embark for Europe.

JOHN B. DABNEY.

Alexandria, May 12.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Alexandria, that he has juſt moved to this place where he intends carrying on the BRICK-MAKING, BRICK-LAYING, and PLAISTERING BUSINESS extenſively. Thoſe Gentlemen who may think proper to entruſt him with their buſineſs, may rely on having the beſt materials, and their work executed in a neat and workman-like manner. He will furniſh all materials on reaſonable terms, if agreeable to his employers. Plans, with an eſtimate of the expences, will be drawn gratis for thoſe who employ him to build.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

May 19.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Deſires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR

for Mattreſſes and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the ſeaſon, and will ſell up on Reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neateſt manner.

April 28. t. f.

Bank of Alexandria,

May 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will diſcount in future at 60 days. Notes intended for diſcount, that have not more than 60 days to run, muſt be lodged at the Bank on Mondays (and dated that day) in each week before 1 o'Clock, and if more than one Note is offered they muſt be put under cover, and directed to the Preſident and Directors. The Directors are to meet on Tueſday evenings to make the Diſcounts, and on Wedneſday mornings the Diſcounts are to be payable.

A Diſcount-Clerk wanted at the Bank—Salary 450 Dollars per annum. Any Perſon deſirous to fill that office will pleaſe to apply (by Letter) to the Preſident and Directors on Tueſday next.

GURDEN CHAPIN,
CASHIER.

N. B. Thoſe who offer Notes for Diſcount are requeſted to be punctual in calling at the Bank on *Wedneſdays* to receive their Diſcounts, or to have them entered in their Books, that being a day ſet apart for that particular buſineſs.

G. C.

May 12.

NOTICE.

AT a ſpecial meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1796. it was ordered, That all Notes, hereafter to be put into the Bank for Diſcount, muſt not be endorſed by the Drawer; but that it muſt be mentioned at the foot of each Note for what accommodation the Diſcount is aſked.

By order of the Board,

GURDEN CHAPIN,
CASHIER.

May 17.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extenſive aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchaſed by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for ſale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouſe on Swiſt's-alley, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ſhip Siſters, and an aſſortment of Hardware by the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,

Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4*d.* to 20*d.*
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Caſk.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glaſs.
Grindſtones.
And ſundry articles adapted to the Seaſon.

Which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable advance

BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authoriſed to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and alſo thoſe indebted to their ſtore at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and diſcharge all debts due to and from that ſtore.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Siſters, from London, a ſmall part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the firſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, as they were all ſhipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

STORE TO RENT.

THE ſubſcriber will let the STORE and CELLAR now occupied by Meſſrs. Pomeroy and Iſabel, at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, and will give Poſſeſſion on the 15th of June next.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

May 17.